

The Conservative.

FRIDAY MORNING, --- NOV. 23.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Russian festivities at St. Petersburg have been suddenly stopped on account of the serious illness of the Princess Dagmar.

—Telegraphic dispatches from Bombay, to London, report the famine in India abating.

—The Government of Spain has taken strong measures to prevent a threatened outbreak.

—A Washington dispatch says: Members of Congress are beginning to arrive already, and active canvassing will commence next week. Many members are in favor of doing away with the income tax, or of making wholesale changes in the law, and the system of stamp tax is to be thoroughly overhauled.

—A Philadelphia dispatch says: Our business men are looking for a panic soon. Several large dry goods houses are reported just hanging by the eyelids. The decline in the prices of imported goods and provisions continues, and threatens disastrous effects to the speculators.

—The trial of Braine, the alleged pirate of the Chesapeake, went over for the present in the Courts of Brooklyn, on account of the inaccessibility of witnesses.

—The Herald has the following from Vera Cruz on the 1st: It is rumored that Marshal Bazaine sent Maximilian word that if he attempted to leave Mexico without permission he would be placed in arrest; and that he has ordered the commander of the Austrian frigate not to let Maximilian embark on his vessel.

—A new and fatal disease is killing the hogs in Fleming county, Ky. Mr. D. Johnson has lost one hundred and forty-eight hogs by what he calls diptheria. He says he examined them very closely, and found a yellow, thick substance around the windpipe, and nothing wrong with their entrails. They ran a bloody substance from their ears and noses. He footed up his loss in hogs at over one thousand dollars.

—Maximilian declines to abdicate in favor of anyone except Iturbide.

—There are already four Radical candidates for United States Senator, to succeed Senator Brown, in the State of Missouri. They are Governor Fletcher, C. D. Drake, Henry F. Blow and Judge Newcomb.

—The following telegram has been received at Reuter's telegraph office, New York:

London, November 10.—The new Russian loan of six millions has been announced. The Dutch Chambers have been opened. The King, in his opening speech to the Chambers, expressed hopes for reciprocal confidence and loyalty to the Constitution.

—A St. Louis correspondent says: A petition has been filed in one of our courts by Miss Elizabeth Percell, charging Mr. Bruce B. Haagsena, Consul for the Netherlands, with breach of promise of marriage, and claiming damages in the sum of \$10,000.

—A series of stupendous frauds have been recently investigated in Brooklyn, N. Y., whereby the revenue tax on the manufacture of alcohol has been evaded. Ostensibly the parties were engaged in the manufacture of burning fluid, on which there is no duty. Spirits of turpentine and other drugs were mixed with the alcohol, giving it the appearance of burning fluid. After taking it to the distillery, by a chemical process, the alcohol was separated from the other mixtures. It is said that the firm cleared in twenty days over \$400,000.

—The Tribune has the following: Mr. Chase's first interview with the President was merely to give the latter some opinion in judicial matters. The second interview was merely a friendly one, and Judge Chase took occasion to advise Mr. Johnson to depart from his present policy and urge the Southern Legislatures to adopt the Constitutional amendments as a final settlement of the present difficulties; that in case they objected to the second and third clauses of the amendment, to compromise by substituting universal amnesty and impartial suffrage.

—A New York dispatch says: Henry Grinnell, of this city, has received letters from Richard B. Chappel, of New London, Conn., who says that the whaling bark Pioneer arrived there on the 15th. That vessel fell in with C. Hall, Arctic explorer, of Cincinnati, but brought no letters from him. The Captain of the Pioneer saw Mr. Hall and his party of Esquimaux on the 26th of July, at the head of Repulse Bay, north of River W. come. They were then in good health, and engaged in fishing. Mr. Hall had become accustomed to the Esquimaux life, and had passed the winter very comfortably. Last spring Mr. Hall made a journey northward toward Committee Bay and King William's Land, but was obliged to turn back on account of the natives, who threatened Mr. Hall's life. He has secured many relics of Franklin's exploring expedition, and certain documents written, he supposes, by Captain Crozier, that will do much toward clearing up the mystery of the fate of the unfortunate survivors of the Erebus and Terror. Hall declares he is determined to carry out his plans, and will finish the exploration the ensuing year.

A Characteristic Letter from Gerrit Smith to Prof. Lewis.

Gerrit Smith is out in a long letter to Professor Taylor Lewis, of Union College, Schenectady, on the situation of National affairs. He says:

"I see that you continue to write for the salvation of that dear country.—Well you may!—for she is, this day, more fearfully imperiled than she was at any time during the clash of arms. I have read your pamphlet entitled, 'The Heroic Periods of a Nation's History.' I wish every one could read its wise and high-souled pages. There is, however, one blot upon them.—They favor the shedding of more blood. You would have the South punished, after laying down her arms. Some of her most prominent men you would have had punished with death.

"I wonder that you, who are so familiar with the writings of the most approved publicists, do not fall in with the conclusion that a strife, which has reached the dimensions and dignity of a civil war, and especially a civil war, which, like our own, divides a people into distinct and complete National organizations, has outgrown the crime of treason. Their arguments for this conclusion, together with such as would suggest themselves to a mind as enlightened as your own, must, it would seem, lack nothing to convince you of its entire soundness. I need hardly add that I dissent from your definition of a civil war.

"It is mainly the fault of the Government, when one half of a nation breaks away from the other. Had our Government been ever wise and just, the great secession, which has soaked our soil with blood, would not have been. When one half of England, or France, or Spain shall break away from the other, the world's sympathies will pretty certainly be with the insurgents.—for the world will pretty certainly infer that the insurgents were wronged. Moreover, if the insurgents should fail to maintain their cause and to right their wrongs, the world will pretty certainly feel that their failure is of itself their quite sufficient punishment. Who is so foolish as to believe that, had the whole history of our Government been bright with wisdom and beautiful with justice, there would have been this throwing off of its restraints and this defiance of its power?"

Pity for the South, not punishment, is urged by Mr. Smith, who then continues:

"Ever since the surrender of the South, I have felt that the first duty of the North and the South was a common repentance for a common sin.—The discharge of this duty, together with the mutual forgiveness which would have instantly followed, would have proved a mighty upward educator of both North and South; and it is for the lack of this very educator that the character of both North and South has all this time been going downward. From such repentance and forgiveness, peace would have come long ere this, and it would have been a permanent, because a pure peace. Such a peace can now hardly be looked for—a peace which cannot come until each section shall condemn itself and forgive the other."

Next follows some good advice to General Butler:

"Mr. Davis has, indeed, wronged his country; and, through his misapprehensions of him, has particularly wronged General Butler. But so, also, have the country and General Butler wronged Mr. Davis. The country—the North as well as the South—moulded his pro-slavery character, and is largely responsible for what has come to him and his country from that character. Our guilty nation, in looking upon Mr. Davis, should rather pity than hate its own legitimate offspring. And General Butler, instead of invoking punishment on the head of Mr. Davis, had better fall on his knees before him in penitent remembrance of his own prominent connection with the exceedingly wicked pro-slavery Democratic party."

Then as to Jeff. Davis himself— "Jefferson Davis is kept in prison because the North still refuses to repent of her pro-slavery wickedness.—Upon that wickedness, far more than upon other causes, is the ruin of Jefferson Davis and the South chargeable.—Repentance for it would quickly open his too-long closed doors. Surely, surely, if the South will forgive the North, the North can well afford to forgive the South. But I am asked whether the North should forgive the cruelties of Andersonville, and of the other terrible prisons of the South?—Even those unparalleled cruelties she should remember were the crimes of slavery, and that slavery was her own as well as the South's crime—ay, that even her churches were blood red with it. The North, no less than the South, had the making of the monsters who ruled in those prisons."

Next, as to the demand for the President's impeachment:

"But who is there to impeach him? With what decency could a Congress impeach him, both Houses of which are guilty of the same injustice and inhumanity? Grant that the President's plan of reconstruction is one which, if adopted, would throw the black saviors of their stupendously-ungrateful and infernally-wicked country back again under the feet of their old oppressors. So, too, would the Congressional plan. Grant that the President's plan would, by refusing the white loyalists of the South the shield of the black votes, leave these loyalists to be destroyed. So, too, would the plan of Congress.—Its plan is, indeed, not so bad as his.—But in respect to their gross violations

of the principles of justice and humanity, there is certainly too little difference between them to leave it all down to Congress to impeach the President. These great principles impeach and condemn both. Let them not be so self-important and shameless as to condemn each other. At any rate, let not Congress impeach the President until it has first tried the power of its own repentance upon the heart of the President. While for one of these fellows in unrighteousness to cling to the unrighteousness is to lead the other to cling to it, the giving it up by the one would, more than anything else, promote the giving it up by the other. I greatly wonder that the noble and clear-eyed Wendell Phillips, who is always for working with clean tools, should urge Congress to undertake with its dirty hands the impeachment of the President. The undertaking would carry no moral power, and therefore do no good. There would be nothing in it to inspire and elevate the people, but much to disgust and degrade them. It would not pass for a commanding duty, but for an unprincipled party movement. It would not ally or prevent a hazardous popular commotion, but would excite it.

Then, as to the so-called "Constitutional amendments": "Now, of all political abominations, I know of none more abominable than this amendment. If adopted, there will be an implied Constitutional permission for a State to disfranchise any race, African, German, or other. And then comes what is worse, the Constitutional obligation—not permission—to strike out the disfranchised race from all political count, and reduce it to a complete political nonentity as if it were a race of brutes. Surely it is better to go with the Democrats against all the amendments to the Constitution than to go with the Republicans for such a blot upon it as would be this amendment."

"I need say no more. The North and South must love each other, ere they can be at peace with each other. Statesmen are slow to learn that love is the cure of all ills, as well those which are National as those which are individual. Indeed, they regard it as entirely out of place in the province of statesmanship; and all pleading for its presence there as but silliness or cant. Nevertheless, it remains true that love, and love only, is, in the largest as well as the narrowest of human relations, the fulfilling of the law."

"A dark day is upon our guilty country. It will grow darker if the South and North continue to hate each other. It will become all light when they shall love each other. With great regard, 'Your friend, GERRIT SMITH.'"

The New Radical Revolutionary Programme—Wendell Phillips on the Late Elections—The President to be Impeached and Removed.

[From the Anti-Slavery Standard.]

The people have spoken and uttered their veto on Johnson, his policy and his adherents. The Republican party has been the mere channel through which, as the most convenient and ready one, the nation has spoken. In fact there are but two parties in this fight, and the Republican is not one of them. The President, as the South's leader, is one. He seeks to shield the South from all loss in consequence of her defeat, and to restore her principle of oligarchy—a white man's government—as unchanged as impossible.—He is one party to the fight. The people are the other. They have made up their minds that having gotten their hands on the neck of this sectional oligarchy, they will strangle it before they quit hold. They believe with Lander, that a king should be struck but once a mortal blow. They mean that slavery, with all its roots, branches, suckers, parasites and dependants, shall die utterly and forever! This is the significance of our late triumph. It is more than a partisan victory. It is the declaration of a national purpose. Congress and its amendments were counted out of the battle. The President, representing the South's claim to an immediate return into Congress, bringing with it State Sovereignty still strong enough to uphold oligarchy appealed to the people. They have answered him, and nailed his theory to the counter as base coin.

Congress abdicated and left the field when it tried to stand neutral, assenting in its amendments to the South's claim of sovereignty over the law of citizenship, yet protesting against the Executive's usurpation of acknowledging it. From that moment the nation ignored them, and fought its own battle on the principle itself—impartial manhood rights the nation through.—Whoever will serve them in carrying out this purpose they forget and pardon all his past, however equivocal, and take him to their hearts. Witness that pride of the West General Logan. Whoever tries to balk them in this effort, no matter what his past merits, or laurels, he sinks out of sight. Witness Beecher lost in the wave he fondly imagined he could stem. Witness Grant unable to stir a plaudit on the Illinois prairies—Illinois, his own State—from an audience of twenty thousand men, one-half his own soldiers.—Witness the New York "Times" sunk fifty per cent in value in six months by its vain attempt to oppose this dumb but resistless movement of the nation. This fact that no name, no laurel, no services, weigh a feather if put into the scale against Radicalism, is the most cheering and wholesome characteristic of the hour. It is this

that cheers us even against such an appalling fact as that a million and a half of voters—more than six hundred thousand in the two States of New York and Pennsylvania—are still corrupt and ignorant enough to support the mobocrat of the White House. We recognize the terrible significance of this fact. Put behind such a mass of besotted and corrupt tools, the patronage of the Government and the moral support of the South—if the word "moral" can ever be used in such connection—and its influence must be fearful. Still the people have shown such true instincts, such unflinching devotion, plucking out right eyes and cutting off right hands when they offended, that we catch fresh hope from the elections. Maryland is herself a testimony to our theory. That defeat is a fit rebuke to her faithless leaders. They swindled the negro out of his rights to conciliate their opponents. They succeeded in preventing Congress from granting suffrage in the District of Columbia for the same purpose. They gagged the late Loyal Southern Convention on that question to propitiate rebels. Of course, they entered the canvass loaded with the odium of their supposed principles, and without the strength which would have come from their avowal. Such policy deserves and secures defeat. But this defeat will save Maryland and Tennessee, Massachusetts nails her colors to her top-gallant mast. First among the States—dear old Commonwealth—she receives the hated and victim race into her Legislative halls. While Tribunes and Posts, while National Republican Committees and State Committees were welcoming rebels back to Congress, even if they rode there over the neck of our only Southern ally, the negro.—Massachusetts shows them a specimen of such a model State as the loyal masses mean shall exist in the present territory of South Carolina before they begin to inquire whether it, said State has chosen any fit person to represent it in Congress.

Revolutions never go backward. It is equally true that Radicalism travels Westward. Personal liberty bills, women's rights bills, and all such legislation, started from New England and have "swung round the circle." This last Yankee notion will soon begin its travels, and complete them when North and South know no race before the law. Then, when a million of black men aid in shaping our National policy, their race will feel the effect the world over. They will never leave their brethren in Cuba under the yoke. They will throw a shield over the struggling nationality of Hayti and lift Brazil into harmony with the nineteenth century. Then will the touching and sublime picture Maria Lowell drew of Africa cease to be true:

"Her great dark face no light
From the sunset glow could take;
Dark as the primal night
Ere over the earth God spake;
It seemed for her a dawn could never break."

So sit I dreary, desolate,
Till the slow moving hand of Fate,
Shall lift me from my sunken state."

The dawn has broken, and will soon ripen into perfect day. Even this timed 39th Congress, which abdicated leadership and postponed action till they were "certain sure" what the elections would be, can now resume their places. Let them go back and, throwing this chaff of Reconstruction out of one window and swindling amendments out of the other, impeach and remove the mobocrat of New Orleans and Baltimore; the demagogue who, but for the marvelous courage, rare sagacity and statesmanship of Judge Bond, would have deluged Baltimore with blood. We have no words warm and strong enough fitly to express our admiration for Judge Bond, or our sense of what the country owes him for this victory over Executive treason.

If enough patriots cannot be found to impeach the President, then let the true men of Congress stop the supplies; refuse to trust rebels with the public funds. This will check corruption and bring the public creditor with his large influence to our side. At any cost, take the Government from the control of a rebel. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

A New York Claimant Unwillingly Aided by a Forger.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald gives the following:

Some time ago, a gentleman from New York, having some business before the State Department, arrived in this city, and took rooms at Willard's Hotel on the morning after his arrival in the city. At the breakfast table he was recognized by a gentleman opposite to him. The gentleman could not remember him, supposing that he had met him somewhere before, as he was a person well known all over the country. They chatted along, and the stranger, according to his story, represented himself as the brother of a prominent New England Senator, and kindly offered his services to help our friend to prosecute his claim, and further remarked that, as he had some business with Mr. Seward that morning, he would get the gentleman a letter from the Hon. Secretary to the head of the division where his claim was. A few hours afterward, he returned with a letter of high recommendation from Mr. Seward. Our friend, armed with this, proceeded to the State Department, and upon the letter his business was transacted in a short time. He immediately took the train for New York. In the mean time it turns out that the gentleman representing himself as the brother of the New England Senator, is one of the most noted forgers in the country, and that the letter was a forgery. The letter was taken to Mr. Seward, who was surprised at the close resemblance of his handwriting, and at first declared it was no forgery, but, upon investigation, he was forced to the conclusion that it was. The forger, being recognized by the police, took the shortest route to Baltimore,

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